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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE89/00645 (22) International Filing Date: 9 November 1989 (09.11.89) (30) Priority data: 8804075-3 10 November 1988 (10.11.88) SE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): PHARMACIA AB [SE/SE]; S-751 82 Uppsala (SE). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : SJÖDIN, Håkan [SE/SE]; Lindsbergsgatan 3 B, S-752 40 Uppsala (SE). (74) Agents: SVANSTRÖM, Pär et al.; Pharmacia AB, S-751 82 Uppsala (SE). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent),</p>		<p>US. Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: OPTICAL INTERFACE MEANS</p> <div data-bbox="438 1155 1201 1764"> </div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>An optical interface means for non-permanent passive coupling of light between two optically transparent media comprises a support member (3), and at least one shaped body (6) of an optically transparent elastic material supported thereby and adapted to resiliently contact said solid medium or media, said elastic material having a matching refractive index in respect of said media.</p>		

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OPTICAL INTERFACE MEANS

The present invention relates to a novel means for coupling light between two light transmitting media, and more particularly to a reusable solid type means for non-permanent light coupling.

The conventional way of making a non-permanent passive (i.e. not refracting or diffracting) light coupling between two light transmitting elements consists in sealingly connecting the two elements by an immersion oil, or in some applications, an uncured silicone rubber composition, having a suitable refractive index. This requires an accurate amount of the coupling medium to be dispensed, making necessary either manual handling or mechanical equipment. The immersion oil must also be removed from one or both elements for each new coupling operation to obtain a good light coupling without disturbing air bubbles. Such removal of the immersion oil by wiping it off or other cleaning is besides a messy and time-consuming procedure which in addition to involving the risk of scratching the optical surfaces is difficult to automate in, for example, a commercial measuring instrument. Furthermore, the oil may easily contaminate or smear instrument parts, optical details and sensing surfaces which, of course, is a considerable inconvenience particularly in commercial type apparatuses.

One object of the present invention is to provide an improved passive light coupling means devoid of the above mentioned and other disadvantages and deficiencies of the prior art non-permanent light coupling means, preferably for use in an optical imaging system.

Another object of the invention is to provide a reusable passive light coupling means having a matching refractive index with regard to at least one of the media between which

it is to couple light to ensure low refractive index losses, substantially no light refraction or diffraction, and low scattering of light, and which will maintain the polarization directions of the light.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a passive light coupling means which is reusable, i.e. that may be repeatedly connected or "docked" to the same or other solid light transmitting media, but which may be replaced in case of contamination or if otherwise made unusable.

The above mentioned and other objects are achieved by a reusable optical solid type interface means for non-permanent passive coupling of light between two light transmitting media, such as between a solid optically transparent medium, e.g. a glass prism, and another optical medium, e.g. glass, water or air.

In its broadest aspect the optical interface means (hereinafter sometimes simply called "optointerface") of the invention comprises a support member, and one or more (shaped) members of an optically transparent elastic or resilient material supported by said support member and adapted to contact at least one of said light transmitting media and having a matching refractive index with respect thereto.

The support means may merely provide a frame for the elastic material body or bodies, the latter being suspended therein, in which case the support means need not be transparent, or the elastic material body or bodies may be attached to one or both faces of a transparent support means, such as a transparent plate or disk, or a lens or prism. In the latter case the transparent elastic material should, of course, have a matching refractive index also with regard to the support means. Particularly in the last-mentioned case the support means may preferably be provided with a holder or the like to facilitate the handling of the unit.

The term "matching refractive index" used herein is a relative one and means that the refractive index of the elastic material should be appropriately matched or adapted to the contacting media in accordance with each particular application. For instance, in case the incident light is normal to a planar interfacial contact surface between the light coupling means and the solid medium or media, rather "extensive" differences between the refractive indices of the respective material may be tolerated, whereas only moderate or small refractive index deviations may be allowed in case of applications with obliquely incident light.

The contact face or faces of the elastic material body or bodies should preferably be shaped to prevent to the outmost extent the enclosure of air-bubbles. The optimum contact surface shape or configuration will, of course, depend on the particular application, and may, for example, be dome-shaped or stepped.

The optically transparent elastic material may be any material meeting the specific requirements concerning elasticity, strength, refractive index, etc., for each particular application, and to find suitable materials for a particular application, in view of the disclosure herein, is within the skill of a person skilled in the art. As examples of broad material classes may be mentioned transparent rubber or (cross-linked) elastomers, such as silicone rubber or polybutadiene; and transparent epoxy resins.

The present inventive concept may be applied to all conceivable situations, appliances or apparatus where a non-permanent passive light coupling is to be accomplished. Exemplary is light coupling for all measuring principals based upon "internal reflection" where the reflecting surface is to be separable from a stationary light coupling glass body, such as in measuring of ATR (Attenuated Total Reflection), e.g. SPR-technique (surface plasmon resonance); Brewster angle reflectometry and evanescent wave ellipsometry;

and of IRS (Internal Reflection Spectroscopy), e.g. internal reflection infrared spectroscopy, internal reflection fluorescence or total internal reflection fluorescence. Other contemplated applications for the coupling or optical interface means of the present invention are:

- As a prism coupler for refractive index measurements on planar substrates;
- For light coupling to/from light-wave guiding units for communication and/or detection;
- For light coupling to/from light conducting units for transmission, reflection, light scattering and absorbance measurements;
- For imaging light coupling to/from microscope slide to microscope;
- For coupling illuminating light to/from substrate glass and cover-glass in microscopic procedures;
- For coupling light within the infrared region for efficient heating of certain details, e.g. skin portions.

The optointerface of the invention may also be used in critical-angle refractometry. Hence, light beams ranging over an angle of incidence interval and reflected within a prism or optical fibre are coupled, through the optointerface, between the prism and the exchangeable transparent liquid containing process pipe or flow cell.

Another use of the optointerface is in optical grating couplers. Hence, the optointerface may be used to couple light between a planar waveguide and an exchangeable planar waveguide or transparent plate that is provided with a grating region.

Still another use of the optointerface is in a reflection-type refractive index detector. This technique is based on coupling a light beam from a prism into a flow cell where the prism surface form one side of the flow cell. Further, the refractive index increment due to the presence of the analyte is a measurement of the light intensity reflected back into the prism from a reflective surface that forms the opposite side of a flow cell. By use of the optointerface, the light beam can be coupled between the prism and an exchangeable plane transparent plate that forms a stationary or exchangeable side of the flow cell.

The invention will now be described in more detail by way of non-limiting embodiments of the invention, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, wherein

- Fig. 1 is a schematic partial view of an arrangement for microscopy including an embodiment of the optical interface means, or "optointerface", according to the present invention;
- Fig. 2 is a schematic exploded view of an optical biosensor system, based upon surface plasmon resonance (SPR), including an embodiment of an optointerface according to the present invention;
- Fig. 3 is a plan view of the optointerface in Fig. 2; and
- Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the optointerface of Fig. 2 coupled to the sensor unit and liquid handling block of the biosensor system in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1 the objective lens 1 of a microscope is set for examining a specimen 2 enclosed between a cover-glass 3 and a substrate glass 4. The specimen could, for example, be illuminated by an optical fibre 5a coupled through a second optointerface 5 to the specimen 2, cover- and substrate

glasses 3, 4. The objective lens 1 is light coupled to the cover-glass 3 through a transparent elastic material layer or flat body 6 attached to the cover-glass 3 and brought into close, air-excluding contact with the lens 1. The cover-glass plate 3 and the transparent elastic material body 6 supported thereby thus form a reusable light coupling means or optointerface. Since the incident light in this case is normal to the contact interface between lens 1 and light-coupler 6, a moderate deviation between the refractive index of the lens 1 and that of the transparent elastic material 6 is not detrimental to the light coupling performance. The optointerface assembly 3, 6 may easily be removed and repeatedly applied to the lens 1 without any need of wiping the lens as in the case of using an immersion oil for the light coupling.

In an alternative embodiment the optointerface could consist of, e.g., a separate transparent plate, having opposed elastic layers of transparent material on both faces thereof. In this case the optointerface is thus a separate unit insertable between lens and cover glass plate, and it may, for example, be adapted to be fixed to the microscope by suitable means therefore.

Fig. 2 illustrates, in a schematical exploded view, an optical biosensor system based upon surface plasmon resonance (SPR). The system comprises a source of light 7, first lens means 8 for directing a transversely extending convergent beam 9 toward a prism 10 whereby the beam is focussed in the bottom surface of the prism to thus form a streak 11 of light. Rays of light reflected from the sensing areas of a sensor unit 12 are imaged via an anamorphic lens system 13 on a two-dimensional photodetector device 14. The electric signals created by the photodetectors are processed in an evaluation device 15 in the form of a computer. By means of the prism 10 and an optointerface 16 according to the present invention light is directed into streak 11 on the sensor unit 12 which is to lie in contact with a number of

parallel, upwardly open portions 17 A-D of flow channels 18 A-D, respectively; only one of these, 18 A, is shown. The flow channels form part of a block unit 19 for liquid handling, this unit being provided with schematically indicated inlet connection means 20 and outlet connection means 21 for each of the flow channels.

Fig. 3 shows a plan view of the more detailed design of the optointerface plate 16 in Fig. 2 and Fig. 4 shows the optointerface inserted between the prism 10 and the sensor unit 12 in Fig. 2; the sensor unit 12 contacting the liquid handling block unit 22 containing the flow channels 17 A-D. The optointerface 16 comprises a metal (or plastic) frame or holder 23 which has two projecting tongues 24, 25, said tongues being provided with one hole each, these holes 26, 27 extending all through the thickness of the tongues and serving to receive two guide pins of a housing (not shown) accommodating the light source 7, the lens means 8, the prism 10, the imaging optical unit 13 and the photodetector device 14 in fixed positions. The guide pins serve to retain the frame 23 in proper position. The frame 23 has two flanges 28, 29 against which a transparent plate 30 of glass or plastic has been applied. On one of its faces plate 30 is provided with a number of longitudinally extending parallel ridges 31 in side-by-side relationship. On its opposite face the plate has a corresponding number of parallel longitudinal ridges 32 lying opposite the ridges of the first-named plate face. The ridges are made of a transparent elastic material and spaced apart a distance corresponding to that between the upwardly open portions 17 A-D of the flow channels. As will be seen more clearly from Fig. 4 the ridges 31, 32 have longitudinally extending stepped portions 33 at each side to thus form a structure having in cross section the configuration of a flight of stairs, the uppermost step or top platform of each of these stepped structures being capable of being pressed resiliently against the sensor unit 12 and, respectively, the prism 10. This stepped configuration prevents air pockets from being formed between the interfaces contiguous

to the prism and, respectively, the sensor unit. Fig. 4 shows the prism 10, the optointerface plate 16 and the sensor unit 12 in the analysis position of the biosensor apparatus in Fig. 2. Ridges 31, 32 are spaced apart in such a manner that the distances between them correspond to the distances between the upwardly open portions 17 A-D of the flow channels 18 A-D.

This arrangement of the ridges 31, 32 on the optointerface plate, the holes 26, 27 for the guide pins, corresponding holes on a carrier plate (not shown) of the sensor unit 12 and the stationary mounting of the upwardly open portions 17 A-D of the block unit for liquid handling ensure that the lower ridges 32 will serve as sources of light which lie directly above each of the corresponding channel portions 17 A-D. No scattered light from neighboring ridges 32 will interfere with the resonance angle determination for the individual sensing surfaces. In this manner it is possible to have a great number of these channel portions packed next to one another. As an example, it may be mentioned that up to 20 of such upwardly open channel portions can be packed together within a breadth of about 10 mm without any scattered light interfering with the measuring operation.

The frame or holder 23 of the optointerface 16 makes the latter handable and ensures, as mentioned above, correct positioning thereof on the prism 10.

The transparent plate 30 may, e.g. be made from borosilicate glass and may, for example, be attached to the frame 23 by glueing. For the above described application a suitable thickness may be about 100 μm . The plate 30 should have at least essentially the same refractive index as the prism 10 (obliquely incident light).

Also the transparent elastic material forming the ridges 31, 32 should, of course, have essentially the same refractive

index as the plate 30 and prism 10. The elastic material may, e.g., be a silicone rubber, a polybutadiene or an epoxy resin. A silicone rubber having nearly the same refractive index as borosilicate glass ($n_e = 1,52$) is that of the commercial designation Dow Corning Optigard X3-6663 Optical fiber coating ($n_e = 1,51$). For the described application the ridges 31, 32 may, for example, have a length of about 7 mm, a width of about 700 μm and a height (or thickness) of about 50 μm . Instead of having the illustrated stepped configuration the ridges could be dome-shaped or the like which would likewise prevent the formation of air pockets.

An optointerface as described above may, for example, be produced by glueing a piece of glass of a suitable refractive index, thickness and size to a metallic frame and then attaching the ridges of transparent elastic material, such as silicone rubber, to the glass by moulding with moulds of a suitable material, such as metal, plastic, ceramics or silicone materials.

By providing extra ridges 31, 32 in the above described optointerface, in addition to those used for light coupling, uniform compression of as well as homogeneous environments for all the light coupling ridges may be ensured. Thus, for example, in case of a single light coupling ridge, two flanking ridges should preferably be provided.

An optointerface of the type described above may alternatively be provided with the transparent elastic material only on the glass plate side facing the sensor unit, the other side of the glass plate being attached to the prism by an immersion oil.

The invention is, of course, not limited to the embodiments specifically described above and illustrated in the drawings, but many variations and modifications are within the scope of the inventive concept as stated in the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. An optical interface means for non-permanent passive coupling of light between two optically transparent media, at least one of these media being solid, characterized in that it comprises a support member (3; 30), and at least one shaped body (6; 31, 32) of an optically transparent elastic material supported thereby and adapted to resiliently contact said solid medium or media, said elastic material having a matching refractive index in respect of said media.
2. An optical interface means according to claim 1, characterized in that said support member (3; 30) at least partially is optically transparent, and that said elastic material body or bodies (6; 31, 32) are attached to one or both sides thereof to form, together with the support member, at least one light coupling path.
3. An optical interface means according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that it comprises a holder member (23) for carrying said support member (31, 32).
4. An optical interface means according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that said optically transparent media are planar substrates (10, 12), for example of glass.
5. An optical interface means according to any one of claims 1-4, characterized in that said transparent elastic material is a rubber material or a cross-linked elastomer.
6. An optical interface means according to claim 5, characterized in that said transparent elastic material is a silicone rubber.

7. An optical interface means according to any one of claims 1-6, characterized in that said support member (3; 30) is made of glass, plastic or quartz.
8. An optical interface means according to any one of claims 1-7 for insertion between a prism (10) and a sensor unit (12), having at least one sensing area, in internal reflection based systems to permit docking between the prism and the sensor unit, characterized in that the optical interface means comprises a transparent plate (30) of e.g. glass carrying on one of its faces longitudinally extending parallel ridges (31) aligned with longitudinally extending parallel ridges (32) on the opposite face of the plate, these ridges being (i) made of an elastic transparent material, (ii) spaced apart, in the case of more than one sensing area, with distances inter se corresponding to the distances between defined sensing areas (17 A-D) of said sensor unit (12), (iii) of a length at least sufficient to have the entire cross section of an incident beam of light coupled to the sensor unit, and (iv) intended for being pressed against the sensor unit directly opposite said sensing areas, to thus direct the light into the sensor unit (12).
9. An optical interface means according to claim 8, characterized in that each ridge (31, 32) has a number of longitudinally extending stepped portions (33) at each side to thus form a structure having in cross section the configuration of a flight of stairs, the uppermost steps thereof being capable of being pressed resiliently against the sensor unit (12) and, respectively, the prism (10) without formation of enclosed air pockets.
10. The use of an optical interface means according to any one of claims 1-7 for a use selected from:

- as a prisma coupler for refractive index measurements of planar substrates;
- for light coupling to/from light wave guiding units for transmission, reflection, light scattering and absorbance measurements;
- for imaging light coupling to/from a microscope slide to a microscope;
- for coupling illuminating light to/from a substrate glass and a cover-glass in microscopic procedures;
- for coupling light within the infrared region for heating purposes.

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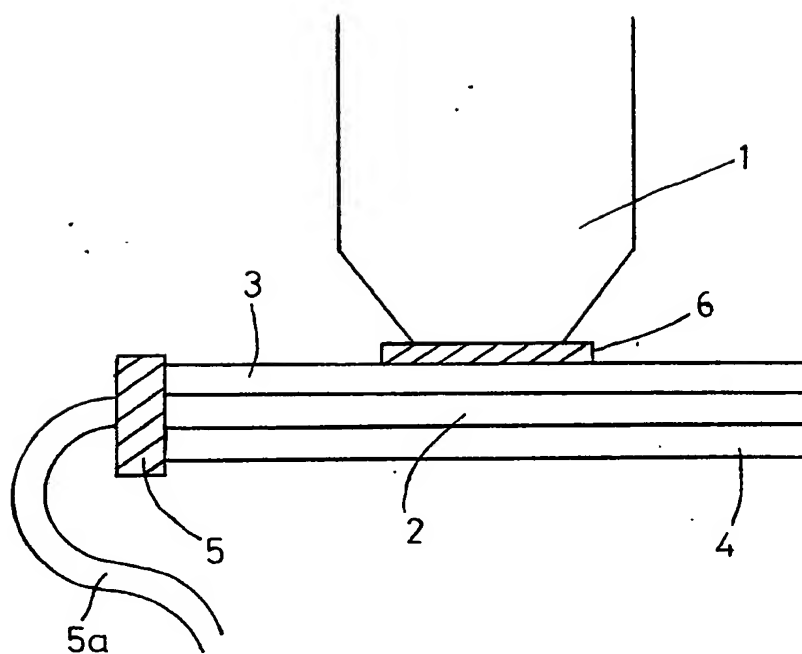


FIG. 1

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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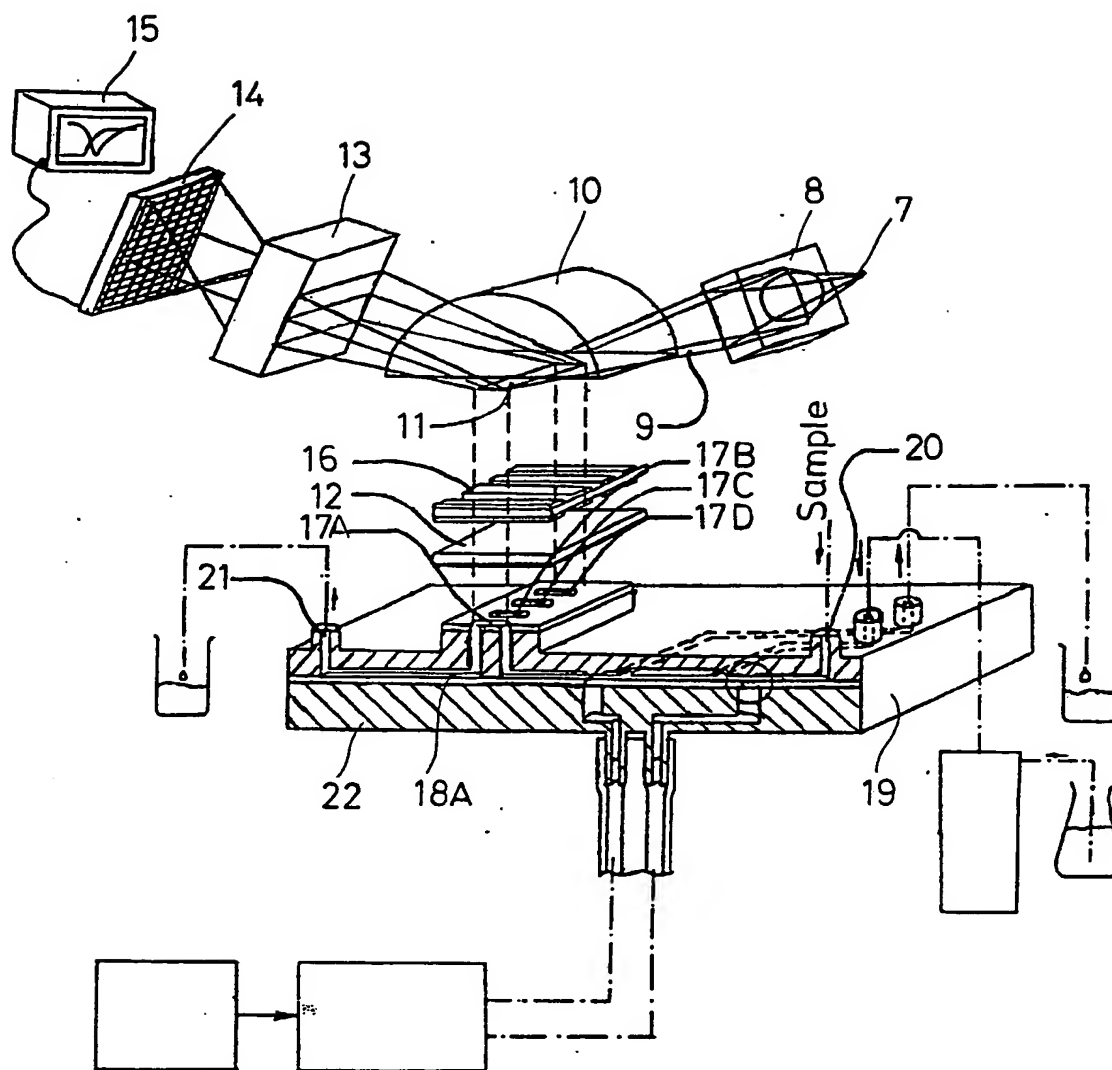


FIG. 2

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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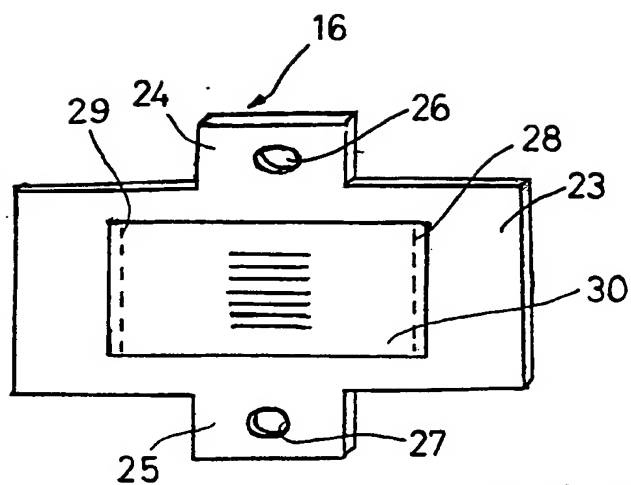


FIG. 3

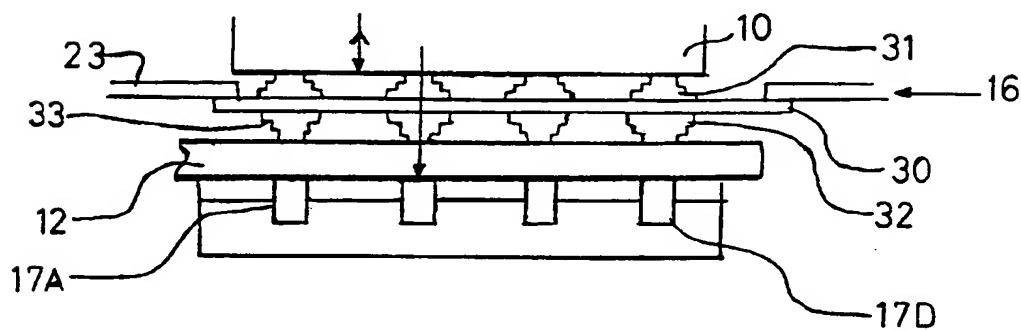


FIG. 4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/SE 89/00645

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) * According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC5: G 02 B 6/26		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Minimum Documentation Searched ?</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">Classification system :</div> <div style="width: 45%;">Classification Symbols</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">IPC5</div> <div style="width: 45%;">G 02 B</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *</div> <p>SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above</p>		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT*		
Category *	Citation of Document, ** with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages **	Relevant to Claim No. **
A	US, A, 4747652 (CAMPBELL ET AL) 31 May 1988, see the whole document --	1-10
A	US, A, 4759605 (SHEN ET AL) 26 July 1988, see the whole document --	1-10
A	EP, A1, 0147363 (CABLOPTIC S.A. , FONDATION SUISSE POUR LA RECHERCHE EN MICROTECHNIQUE) 3 July 1985, see the whole document -- -----	1-10
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IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 19th January 1990		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">1990 -01- 22</div>
International Searching Authority <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">SWEDISH PATENT OFFICE</div>		Signature of Authorized Officer <div style="text-align: center;">KARIN SÄFSTEN </div>

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. PCT/SE 89/00645**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 4747652	31/05/88	US-A- 4834482	30/05/89
US-A- 4759605	26/07/88	JP-A- 62015507	23/01/87
		EP-A- 0211537	25/02/87
EP-A1- 0147363	03/07/85	FR-A-B- 2553200	12/04/85
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